



Primary (3) **DISCOVER** Sheet 2nd Term



NAME: ...

CLASS: ..







Theme 3: How the World Works?

Chapter (1): patterns of changes.

Chapter (2): A new look to ancient art.

Chapter (3): Origin of medicine.

Theme 4: Communication

Chapter (1): Connecting forces.

Chapter (2): Connecting people.

Chapter (3): Connecting with community.







Chapter (1): Patterns of changes.

1) Origin

Origin: is the thing from which something comes.



<u>Timeline:</u> is a tool that looks like a number line that we use to understand the order of events in history.

Example

Samy had teeth.



Samy rode a bicycle.



Samy went to school.

1 year old

2 years old

3 years old

4 years old

5 years old



Samy spoke.



Samy drew.









2) Parents and offspring

Traits: are characteristics that make an organism look and behave the way it does.

<u>Inherited traits:</u> are passed from parents to their babies or offspring.

<u>Inheritance:</u> is the passing down of characteristics from the parents to the offsprings.

Offsprings: Is the newly produced individual.

Types of traits:

Inher	ited traits	Not inhe	erited traits
Eye color		Reading	
Hair color		Writing	
Mouth shape		Riding a bicycle	
Nose shape		Drawing	







Activity: Match each child to the right parents:

Children







Parents







New vocabulary:

1. Traits 2. Inherited 3. Inheritance 4. Offsprings

Practice & Writing:

Traits	Inherited	Inheritance	Offsprings







Help me survive

The basic needs of living organisms:

Air





Shelter









Animals have traits that help them to survive:



Giraffe

The tall neck helps it to reach the leaves of tall trees for feeding.



Rabbit

The large ears help it to hear and avoid any danger.



Turtle



Hedgehog

The shell protects it against its enemies.

The spines protect it against enemies.







New vocabulary:

1. Shell 2. Hedgehog 3. Spines

Practice & Writing:

Shell	Hedgehog	Spines

4) Planning a story

For writing a story, we should:

- 1. Plan it well.
- 2. Write a draft for the story.
- 3. Correct the mistakes in the draft.
- 4. Write your story to get it published.

Activity: Put $\sqrt{\text{or } \times}$:

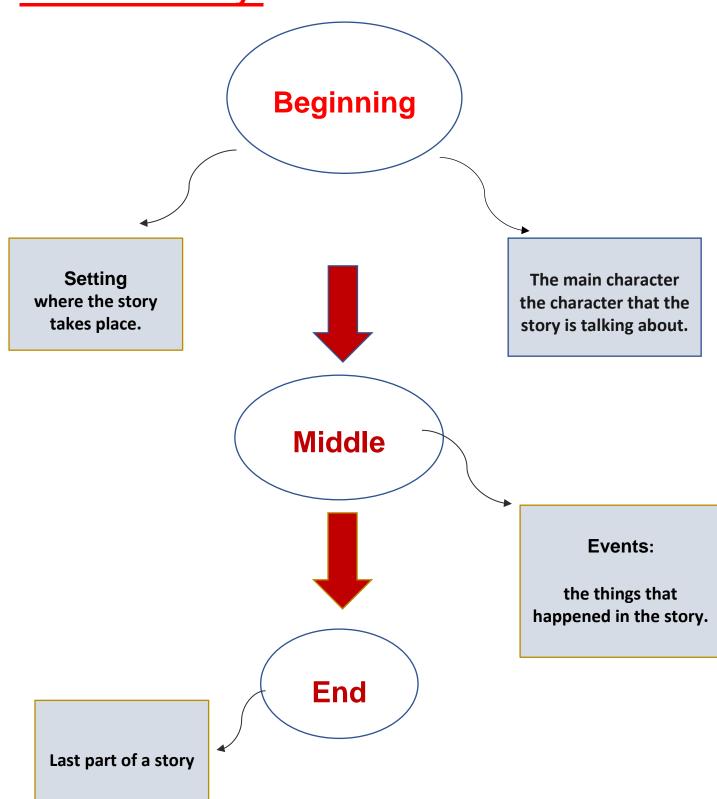
1. Any story should consist of beginning, middle and end and also	have	
characteristics and settings.	()
2.We publish the story before reviewing it.	()















Acacia Tree and Water Lily (Lotus)

Plants have traits that help them survive and adapt to their habitats:



Acacia tree

- -Acacia tree adapts to living organisms.
- -Acacia tree has an important trait that helps it to face drought as it has very long roots that help it reach deep underground water.
- -The branches have long thorns to stop animals from eating the leaves.



Water Lily

- **-Stem:** It is too long and flexible to fix the plant in the mud at the bottom of the water.
- **-Flowers:** Are large colorful petals in the shape of rounded triangles, they open few hours during the morning.
- **-Leaves:** are large rounded to float on water surface and attract sunlight.

Leaf upper surface is covered with wax to keep water out.

Leaf lower surface has thorns to protect it from fish and other organisms from eating it.







Activit	V :	Put	 or	X:
	•		 	_

1.Acacia tree and water	er lily live in the	desert.		()
2.Acacia tree has thorn	ns in its branche	s to stop ani	imals.	()
3. Water lily plant has	big round leaves	s to absorb t	he sunlight.	()
Activity: Choos	<u>e:</u>				
1.Acacia tree has ver	y long roots to	••••••	•••••		
(reach wa	ter-absorb sun	light-prote	ct the tree from	n ani	mals)
2.The stems of water	lily plants are	••••••	•••••		
(short an	d flexible -shor	t and not fl	lexible-long an	d flex	xible)
New vocabular	<u>'Y:</u>				
1. Acacia tree	2. Water lily	3. Roots	4. Branches		5. Leaves
6.Stem	7. Thorns	8. Flexible	е		

Practice & Writing:

Water lily	Roots	Branches
Stem	Thorns	Flexible







5) All about blubber

Blubber: is an adaptation that can help "polar bear" to survive in polar region.

- -The blubber is a thick fatty layer with many blood vessels.
- -The blubber acts as an insulating material that prevents the loss of heat from their bodies to the surrounding environment and keeps their bodies temperature constant.



Polar bears:

-They have <u>white fur</u> to <u>keep them warm</u> in their cold Arctic homes and help them <u>to blend with the snow</u> as they sneak-up on their preys.

Note: Arctic animals may have other ways of adaptation.

- -Some animals can vibrate their bodies to keep their muscles.
- -Some Arctic birds fluff their feathers to trap warm air near the body.









Activity: Choose	
multilly 1 Ollo 0 30	

1. Arctic zone is a habitat in which animals adapt to
(the cold weather-the hot weather-the sunny weather)
2.Arctic animals have many adaptations to keep warm such as
(fluffing their feathers-having blubber-all the previous)
3. The white fur helps the polar bear to blend in with the white color of the snow to
(feel cold-easily catch its prey-keep its body cool)
4. Some arctic animals may vibrate their bodies to
(keep their body warm-catch their preys-blend in with the snow)
New vocabulary:

1. Blubber 2. Fatty 3. Insulating 4. Fluff

Practice & Writing:

Blubber	Fatty	Insulating	Fluff

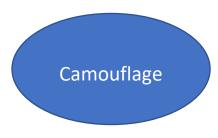






6) Can you see me?

-There are many types that help animals to survive such as **camouflage**.



Is the act of blending into the environment through the use of colors or patterns.

-Camouflage can help protect an animal from its predators (enemies) or help an animal sneak up on and catch its prey.

Examples:

1)Polar bear:

-It has white fur that helps it blend into snow as it sneaks up on its prey.



2)Stick insect:

-It has sticky shape that helps it blend in with the sticks of the plants to be protected from its enemies.











Activity: Match the animals to their suitable environment to help them hide from their enemies:

















New vocabulary:

1. Camouflage 2. Blend 3. Stick

Practice & Writing:

Camouflage	Blend	Stick







7)Beaks

-Birds have different shapes of beaks to help each of them eat its suitable food, such as:

Spoon Beak:

Looks like a spoon.

Types of food:

Small fish and small plants in water.



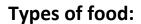


Spoonbill bird

Pelican

Scissor Beak:

Looks like scissors.



Meat of animals.



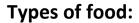


Eagle

Owl

Tweezer Beak:

Looks like a tweezer.



Fish and insects.





Heron

Egret



Kingfisher









Looks like a clothespin.

Types of food:

Seeds.



Activity: Match each bird to the shape of its beak:



Pelican



Eagle



Kingfisher



Wren



Tweezer



Clothespin



Scissors



Spoon









New vocabulary:

- 1. Tweezer 2. clothespin 3. Spoonbill 4. Pelican 5. Heron
- 6.Egret 7. Wren 8. Goldfinch

Practice & Writing:

Tweezer	clothespin	Spoonbill	Pelican
Heron	Egret	Wren	Goldfinch

Chapter (2): A New look To Ancient Art.

1)Art web

Arts: Is all around us in our daily life in different types from sculptures to jewelry, music and drama.

Some of these arts were created from clay, metals, paintings, etc.









-There are different types of art such as:









Acting

Pottery

Playing Music

Drawing

Activity: Put $(\sqrt{})$ on picture of art work:



















New vocabulary:

1. sculptures 2. Pottery 3. clay

Practice & Writing:

sculptures	pottery	clay







2)When was it made?

-Some Egyptian artworks were made several thousands of years ago and others were made more recently.

KingTut's tomb

Since 1323 BCE



Around 2525 BCE.

Great sphinx

-Made of limestone.



Around the second century

Geometric bowl

-Faded colors.



Around the fourth century

Glass beads necklace



In 1933

Lion sculpture

-Made of copper.





Recent / few years ago

Colorful pottery

-Bright colors







Tutankhamun

- -Tutankhamun was a king over 3000 years ago.
- -When he died, he was put in a tomb.
- -His burial chamber, the room where the coffin was laid, was covered in his paintings.



"King Tut's burial chamber"

- -The rectangular dimensions are 6 meters in length and 4 meters in width.
- -Its area = Length \times Width

6 meters \times 4 meters = 24 m^2 "Multiplication strategy"







Activity: Look at the wall painting, then solve the problems:

A wall painting around 1500 B.C.E has a rectangular shape, a length of 5 meters and a width of 6 meters. Calculate its area.



New vocabulary:

1. Tomb 2. Burial 3. chamber 4. coffin

Practice & Writing:

Tomb	Burial	chamber	coffin







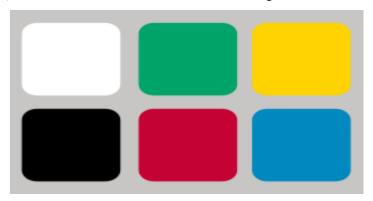
3)Egyptian jewelry

-Colors were important to ancient Egyptians, as the used colors in coloring the wall paintings, decorating the pharaonic crownsetc.





-They used six main colors: red(desher), green(wadj), blue(irtiu), yellow(kenit), black(khem) and white(hedj).



- -The origin of the paint colors were from natural minerals found in the rocks of the earth.
- -Artists would grind the minerals into fine dust and then mix them with a kind of glue.

Earth minerals



Orpiment





Red ochre



Malachite





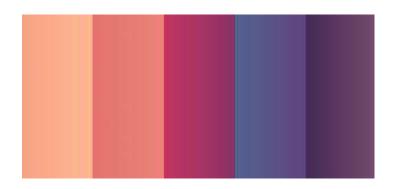


Activity: Complete using the given words:

(green- desher- six- mineral rocks - malachite - red ochre orpiment - khem)

1)There are	main colors in Ancient Egypt.	
2)Ancient colors	came from	
3),	andare from ancient main col	ors
4)	is a green earth rock.	
5)	is a yellow earth mineral stone.	

-It is black and white:



Gradient: It is the gradual blending from one color to another or from dark to light of the same color.







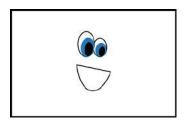
New vocabulary:

- 1. Jewelry 2. Pharaonic 3. Minerals 4. Orpiment 5. Red ochre
- 6. Malachite 7. Gradient 8. Gradual

Practice & Writing:

Jewelry	Pharaonic	Minerals	Orpiment
Red ochre	Malachite	Gradient	Gradual

Geometric shapes







Rectangle Square Triangle





Circle Rhombus







4)Geo clothes

-Clothes with geometric shapes on it.







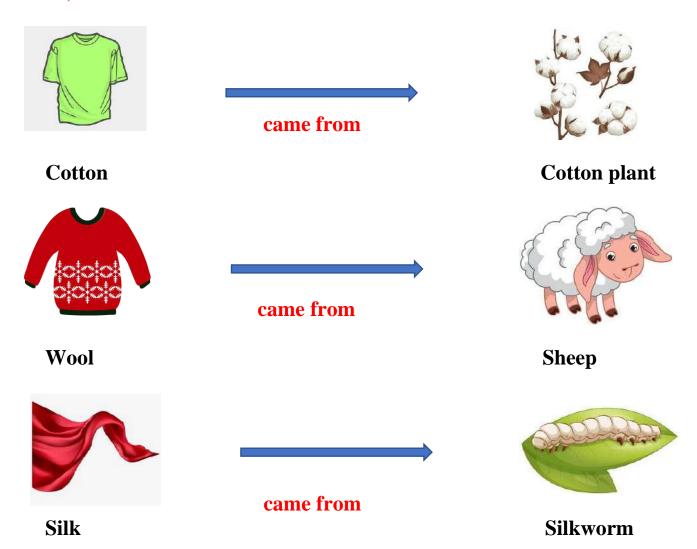
Rhombus

Square

Circle

Raw materials

-Clothes are made from natural raw materials such as cotton, silk and wool, etc.









New vocabulary:

1. Geometric 2. Rhombus 3. Raw materials 4. Silkworm

Practice & Writing:

Geometric	Rhombus	Raw materials	Silkworm

5)Origins of Egyptian Music

Pharaonic musical instruments	Modern musical instruments
	3 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5







6)Sculpture in Ancient Egypt

Sculpture in ancient Egypt:

-Name of sculpture: The sphinx

-Its size: very big

-Manufacturing material: stone

-Description: It has a body of lion and a head of human.

-Date of manufacture: Around 2500 B.C.E



-Name of sculpture: King Tutankhamun

-Its size: Average

-Manufacturing material: Gold

-Description: The mask of the king

Tutankhamun.

-Date of manufacture: Around 1330 B.C.E









New vocabulary:

1. sculpture 2. Sphinx 3. Average

Practice & Writing:

Sculpture	Sphinx	Average

Chapter (3): Origins Of Medicine

Read the story then answer the questions:

Adam's mom: Good morning Adam, How are you today?

Adam: Good morning mom, I feel tired and my throat hurts.

Adam's mom: "If your throat hurts, you should drink some warm tea".

Adam: I do not like the taste of tea, "Is there anything else? Adam's mom: Yes, son. I will use a cold towel on your head to reduce the temperature of your body.

Adam: look mom at the television, "What was this commercial talking about?".

Adam's mom: the commercial was talking about a medicine for fever, headache and body hurts but my son you should know that commercials not always provide facts.

Adam's dad: "You don't look so good son." we should go to the doctor if this fever is not gone by this evening.















in front of correct answer and



if it is false:

1) You should believe anything we see	
in the commercials.	
2) When you feel tired the right thing	
to do is to take any medicine.	
•	
3) Cold towel is used to reduce the	
temperature of your body	
tomp cratter or jour cody	

New vocabulary:

1. Fever 2. Headache 3. Throat 4. Reduce

Practice writing:

Fever	Headache	Throat	Reduce
			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •

4 Fact: is anything that is true and can be proven or verified

(Ex: your visit to the doctor to feel better)



Fiction: is something told or written and is not true.

(Ex: drinking tea which make your throat feel better)



Opinion: is what one person believes or feels.

(Ex: using a towel on your head to reduce the high temperature of body)









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Activity (1): complete:

1.	is what one person believes or feels.
2.	is anything that is true and can be proven or verified
3.	is something told or written and is not true.

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Activity (2): put true or false:

a) Drinking warm tea is considered as fact.	()
b) Fiction is something told or written and is not tru	e. ()



Activity (3): Match each of the followings with the right description:

- > Exercising is a healthy habit.
- ➤ Water is a liquid.



- > Summer is the best season.
- > Commercials are always true.
- > The heart pumps blood.



opinion



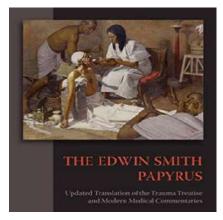




Imhotep

- ♣ Thousands of years ago the ancient Egyptians did not know why people were getting sick.
- Imhotep treated over 200 diseases in his lifetime.
- His scientific approach to illness and injury eventually become a foundation for modern medical fields.
- ♣ This papyrus named by this name related to Edwin Smith.
- ♣ It describes almost 100 terms for body parts.
- ♣ It describes at least 48 injuries and ways to treat them where every injury is described with the treatment.





New vocabulary:

1.Ancient 2. Injury 3. Treatment 4. Imhotep 5. Foundation

Practice writing:

Ancient	Injury	Treatment	Imhotep	Foundation







(Activity (1): Choose the correct answer:

1.	Edwin	Smith	papyrus	describes	almost	terms	for	body	parts
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2.may have treated over 200 diseases.

(Georg Ebers _ Imhotep _ Edwin)

3. Edwin Smith Papyrus describes at least injuries and ways to treat them.

(48 70 200)

(Activity (2): Draw in front of true statements and of false statements:





- a) Edwin Smith Papyrus almost 400 terms for body parts
- b) Edwin Smith wrote this papyrus
- c) Imhotep did not become a foundation for modern medical fields (

Bread Experiment

What happen when you hold the bread with your dirty hands?

After few days, mold start forming on the slice of bread.





What happen when you hold the bread after washing your hands?

The slice of bread is still clean and there is no mold.









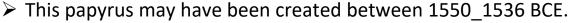
1. We should eat food with dirty hands. (Yes _	No)
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- 2. Germs do not make us sick. (Yes No)
- 3. We should wash our hands with water and soap regularly. (Yes _ No)
- **4.** Washing our hands with water only is enough. (Yes _ No)

Activity (4): complete:

- a) appears on the dirty slice of bread.
- b) our hands are very important to avoid getting sick.

The Ebers papyrus



- ➤ This papyrus named by this name related to famous Egyptologist Georg Ebers.
- ➤ It includes over 842 cures for illnesses and injuries.
- ➤ It has an entire section called "the book of hearts" that describes how blood reaches every part of the human body through vessels.
- This papyrus has both scientific and magical ways to identify and cure diseases.



Activity (1): Put true or false:

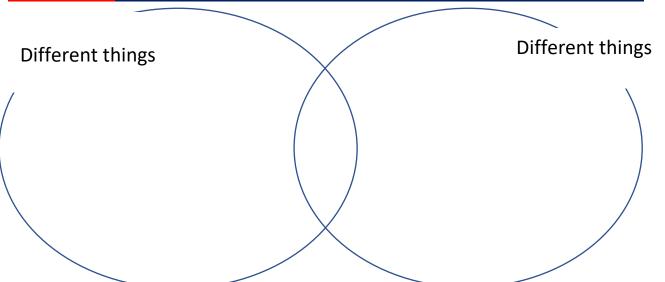
- 1. Georg Ebers was a famous Egyptologist who wrote this papyrus. ()
- 2. Ebers Papyrus has an entire section called bones. ()
- 3. Edwin Smith papyrus and Ebers Papyrus are similar in everything ()
- 4. Ebers Papyrus have been created between 1550 and 1536BCE ()







Activity (2): Compare between Edwin Smith Papyrus and Ebers Papyrus.



Primary and secondary sources

Primary sources

It is an artifact that comes from a time being studied or from a person who was involved in the events being studied.

Secondary sources

It is anything that describes, interprets, evaluates or analyzes information from primary sources

Examples:

- Edwin Smith Papyrus and Ebers Papyrus.
- An interview with a famous person.



Examples:

 Books, articles and encyclopedias that contain descriptions and information about an artifact or an artistic work.







New vocabulary:

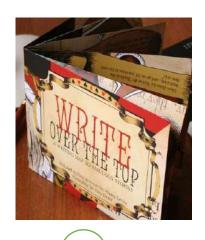
1. Interview 2. papyrus 3. Encyclopedias 4. Artifact 5. Interprets

Practice writing:

Interview	papyrus	Encyclopedias	Artifact	Interprets

Activity: Color the circle in red if the source is primary and in blue if the source is secondary:









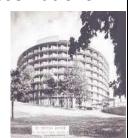




Hospitals then and now

Hospitals in the past

- Mansuri hospital is an example. It was built in 1248.
- It could hold more than 4000 patients.
- It has different areas such as huge lecture hall, school, an orphanage, mosque for Muslim patients and a church for Christian patients.
- A doctor visits each patient and record his observations on the patient's card to give him treatment.



Hospitals now

- The As-Salam international hospital in Cairo opened in 1982.
- The hospital has the latest technologies.
- Most hospitals serve fewer than 800 people.
- Hospitals now have different areas such as pharmacy, laboratory, physical therapy departments and emergency.









Medical tools

Medical tools in the past are:







Medical forceps

Medical saws

Tool used to make a pill.

Medical tools now are:



Stethoscope



Blood pressure cuff



Thermometer



Syringe and ampoule



X-ray image



Otoscope











1.....used to listen to your heart and lungs.

2.....used to measure your body temperature.



3.....used to give shots.

4.....used to look into your ears.



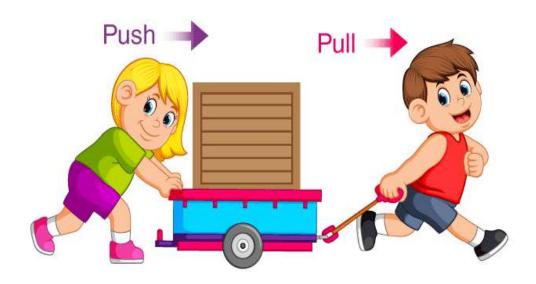






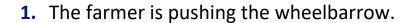
Theme (4): Communication

Chapter (1): Connecting Forces



Force: It is push or pull on an object that causes motion.







2. The horse is pulling the cart.









New vocabulary

1. Cart 2. Pushing 3. Pulling 4. Wheelbarrow 5. Force

Practice writing:

Cart	Pushing	Pulling	Wheelbarrow	Force

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Activity: Choose the correct answer:

1. The boy is the ball to his friend. (pushing _ pulling)



2. The child is the toy car. (pushing _ pulling)









Predict the motion.

♣ A toy is falling from a boy's hand. So, the toy will..........
(move upward _ move downward _ move to left)



♣ A bouncing ball is hitting the ground.
So, the bouncing ball will......

(stop moving _ move to left _ move upward).



♣ Green marble is moving in straight line that is hit by yellow marble from the right, so the first marble will..........

(stop moving move to right move to left)



Objects attract to the magnet	Objects do not attract to the magnet
Iron nail	Pencil
Key	Ball
Paper clips	Chair









Activity: Circle the objects that attract to the magnet:







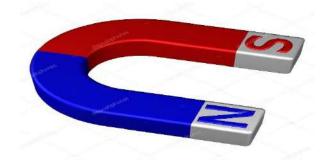






How do magnets differ from other materials?

- ♣ The magnet is made of iron or other materials such as cobalt or nickel.
- ♣ The magnet has two poles called north and south.
- The symbol of north pole is "N" and colored with red.
- ♣ The symbol of south pole is "S" and colored with blue.



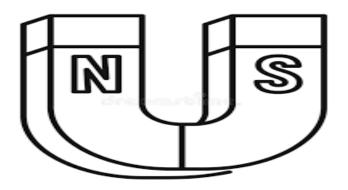








Activity (1): Color the magnet.

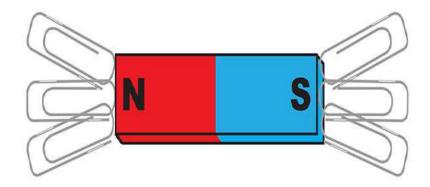


New vocabulary:

1. Magnet 2. North 3. South 4. Cobalt 5. Nickel 6. Marble

Practice writing:

Magnet	North	South	Cobalt	Marble	Nickel



The magnet has a magnetic force known as "Magnetism" and it is strongest at the two poles.



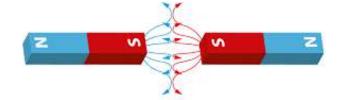




Activity (2): Put true or false:

- 1. The south pole of a magnet is labelled "S" and usually colored in red. ()
- 2. The magnet has three poles. ()
- 3. A magnet is made of iron. ()

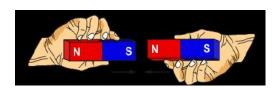




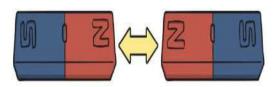
Different poles <u>attract.</u>

Similar poles <u>repel.</u>

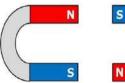
Activity (3): Look at each pair of magnets, then write whether they will "attract" or "repel".







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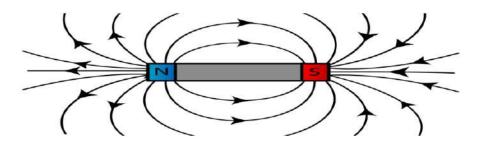






Magnetic field: It is an area around a magnet in which the effect of magnetic force appears.

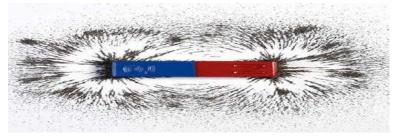
❖ Magnetic force affects certain objects that are in its magnetic field.



❖ Magnetic force is invisible (can't be seen).

❖ To observe the magnetic field, we place iron fillings around the

magnet.



New vocabulary:

1. Magnetic field 2. Invisible 3. Iron fillings

Practice writing:

Magnetic field	Invisible	Iron fillings

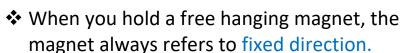




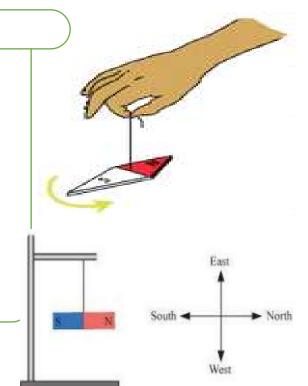


Activity (3): Choose.

- 1) The magnetic force is a/anforce.
 - a. Visible
- b. Invisible
- c. Iron
- 2)is area around a magnet in which the effect of magnetic force appears.
 - a. Magnetic field
- b. Wood filings
- c. Magnetism
- 3) If we place some around a magnet, we will see the magnetic field.
 - a. Iron fillings
- b. wood fillings
- c. (a and b)



- ❖ The north pole of the magnet points to the north direction of the earth.
- ❖ The south pole of the magnet points to the south direction of the earth.
- This is the idea of how compass works.



Compass

- It is a tool that is used to detect directions during navigation in unknown places.
- ❖ It has a <u>small magnetic needle</u> which always points to fixed direction that is <u>North-South</u> direction.







Uses of compass

♣ It is very important for navigating in the air, deserts, sea and oceans.







Airplanes Ships Desert

Activity (4): Put true or false:

i.	The fre	ee-ha	ngir	ig magr	net alwa	ays _l	oci	nts	in a	fixed	dire	ection.	()
				C . I									c	

- ii. The south pole of the magnet points to the north direction of the earth. ()
- iii. The compass is used in ships during the navigation in the air. ()

New vocabulary:

1. Compass 2. Navigation 3. Magnetic needle

Practice writing:

Compass	Navigation	Magnetic needle

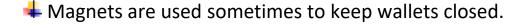




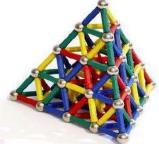


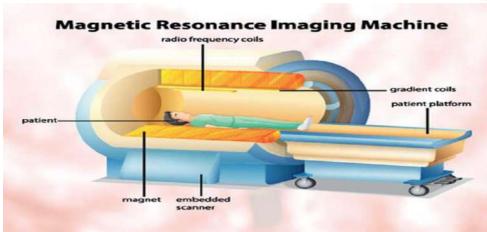
Magnetism and medicine

- Magnets are used to stick a note to a refrigerator.
- Some toys use magnets to make blocks or train cars stick together.









- ♣ One use is in magnetic resonance imaging (MRI).
- This is a scan that uses magnetic field.
- ♣ An (MRI) machine make pictures of organs inside the body.
- ♣ An (MRI) machine can provide doctors with information they cannot from x-rays or other types of scans.







Chapter (2): Connecting People.

2-My community

Community: It is a group of people that live or work together in the same area.

In our community we connect with









Friends

Family

Doctors

Teachers

Ways of connection with our community:



















1-	In our	community,	we connect	with our	family and	friends only	' ()
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- 2- We can communicate with our parents by speaking and listening ()
- 3- Reading and writing are ways of communications with our community ()

New vocabulary:

1. Community 2. Together 3. Area

Community	Together	Area







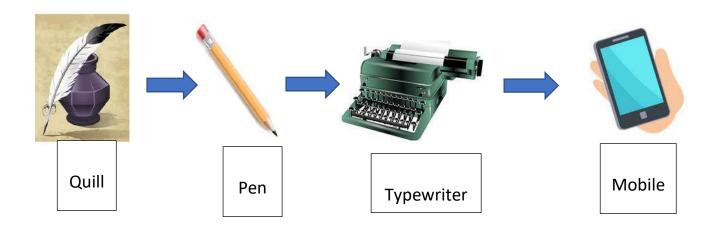
2-Technology through time

Technology: It is a tool designed to solve a problem.

Examples of technology:



Technology plays an important role the development of communication, as communication tools are developed through time:

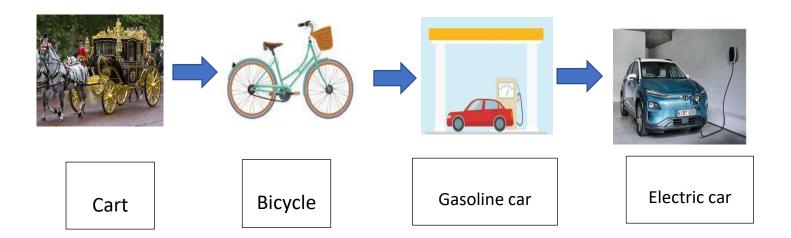








Transportation



Advantages and disadvantages of technology

1- Gasoline car:

Advantage:

• It is fast, so we can move quickly from one place to another.



Disadvantage:

- It causes air pollution and noise pollution.
- It is expensive.

2- Bicycle:

Advantage:

• It keeps the environment clean.

Disadvantage:

- It is designed to carry one or two passengers.
- It is slower than cars.









2-Electric car

Advantages:

- It keeps the environment clean.
- It is fast.

Disadvantages:

• It is more expensive than gasoline car.

3-Cart

Advantages:

- It is used for transporting goods and passengers.
- It keeps the environment clean.

Disadvantages:

- It is slower than cars.
- Horses may get tired over time.

Activity: put true or false:

 Carts and bicycles pollute the environment. 	()
2- Gasoline and electric cars keep the environment clean.	()
3- A bicycle is used for transporting goods and passengers.	()
4- Electric car is newer than cart.	()

New vocabulary:

1. Gasoline 2. Electric 3. Bicycle









Practice & Writing:

Gasoline	Electric	Bicycle

3-Why people need transportation

- People use means of transportation to move from one place to another.
- Or to transport goods all around the world.







Trade: It is buying or selling goods and services.

Goods that we buy or sell: food, clothes, furniture













Activity: put true or false:

1-	In ancient times, people traded goods for money.	(
2-	Water transportation help in trading goods by planes.	()
3-	Transportation is used is used to move goods from when	re they	,
	Are made to where they are sold. ()		

New vocabulary:

1. Trade 2. Goods 3. Furniture

Trade	Goods	Furniture





4- Getting to Zeina's house

A system: It is a set of things that work together to support movement of people and goods.

For example: transportation system.

Transportation system: It is a collection of people and mechanics that work together to transport passengers and goods.



(1)Land transport

Such as: Bicycles, Cars, and Buses.





(2) Water transport

Such as: Ships



(3) Air transport

Such as: Airplanes











Activity: put true or false:

 Cars and buses are very useful for short journeys in good weather. 	. (
2- Ships carry goods across oceans. ()	
3- Airplanes transport people quickly in their communities. ()
4- Trucks carry very heavy goods. ()	

New vocabulary:

1. System 2. Transportation 3. Bicycles

System	Transportation	Bicycle







5-Floating magnets

1-Maglev train:

- -It works by using powerful magnets which makes the train float above tracks.
- -It depends on the repulsion force between the powerful magnets.

-Advantages:

- -It can move very fast.
- -It ensures a smooth and quiet ride.
- It does not cause pollution.

-Disadvantages:

-It is expensive to build and operate.



2-Hyperloop:

- -The hyperloop system transports people and goods through large tubes very fast.
- -It depends also on the repulsion force between powerful magnets.

-Advantages:

- -It moves very fast.
- -It does not need energy to run.







-	D	isa	ď	va	n.	ta	g	e	S	
	_		•				0	_	_	۰

- -It is too expensive.
- -It is too difficult to build and operate.

Activity: Complete the following sentences by suitable word: (energy-repulsion-powerful-float-tubes)

1- A maglev train	works by	using	.magnets	which	makes	the
train	above trac	cks.				

- 2- A maglev train depends on.....force between powerful magnets.
- 3- A hyperloop train transports people and goods through.....
- 4- A hyperloop train does not need much......to run.

New vocabulary:

1. Maglev train 2. Repulsion 3. Smooth 4-Pollution

Maglev train	Repulsion	Smooth	Pollution







6-The parts of a computer

The basic parts of the computer:

Monitor "the output device"

- It allows the user to see the results.

Keyboard "the input device"

- It is used to enter data into the computer.

"Computer case"

It consists of:

Central processing unit (CPU)

- It is the brain of the computer.
- It sends data top the output device.

Motherboard

- It connects all the parts of a computer.

Memory "RAM"

-It stores the short-term data, so the CPU can use it.

Strong "hard drive"

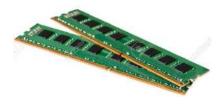
It stores the long-term data like computer programs.



















Activity: Match the following pictures:



New vocabulary:

1. Monitor 2. Computer case 3. Memory 4. Data

Monitor	Computer case	Memory	Data







7-My turn

Life without technology

We can communicate with others without technology by:

- Spending time with each other.
- Seeing and talking with each other.
- Visiting each other.



We can communicate with others without technology by:

- Phone calls
- Video calls
- E-mail.
- Texting messages.



Activity: Put true or false:

- 1- We can communicate with each other with technology only ()
- 2- Phone calls, video calls, and e-mail are examples of communication ()







Chapter (3): Connecting With Community.

1-Scavenger hunt

Media: They are the means of communication with others on a large scale.

Examples:







Television



Radio

Newspaper



Magazines

Internet

<u>Newspaper:</u> It is a weekly or daily publication consisting of consisting of sheets and containing articles on news, advertisement.







A newspaper helps us stay connected to our community and to know what is happening around us.

Parts of the newspaper:





A Newspaper contains sports news such as football, tennis, volleyball.

Nuevo shopping center.







Activity: Put true or false:

1-	A byline is the name of the repo	rter.	()				
2-	A headline is the title of an articl	e in tl	he ne	wspa	aper.	()		
3-	A newspaper contains cartoons	and a	dvert	isem	ents o	nly.	()	
4-	A newspaper contains news of	some	fam	ous	person	s all	arou	nd t	he
	world	()						

New vocabulary:

1. Headline	2. Byline	Newspaper
-------------	-----------	-----------------------------

Newspaper	Byline	Headline







2-Rashad's class newspaper

Article: It is a piece of writing about a topic or a person that is included in a newspaper or magazine or any other publication.

The most important parts of an article:

- 1-Headline
- 2-Byline
- 3-The person or topic we are talking about.
- 4-Conclusion.









3-My interview

An interview: It is a conversation in which a reporter asks questions that the subject of the interview answers and then a reporter uses the information gathered to write an article.

You: what is your name?

Adham Sabry: my name is adham Sabry.

You: how old are you?

Adham Sabry: I am ten years old.

You: where were you born?

Adham Sabry: I was born in Cairo.

You: How many members are there in your family?

Adham Sabry: 5 members

You: What is your favorite subject?

Adham Sabry: My favorite subject is science.

You: what is your favorite sport?

Adham Sabry: my favorite sport tennis.

You: where did you spend your last summer vacation?

Adham Sabry: in Sharm el-Sheikh.





5-Public service message



Keep your hands clean.



Junk food is not good for your healthy.



Encourage people to be volunteers and help each other.



Protect aquatic organisms that live in oceans to protect our future.







6-Rashad's mixed-up cartoon

<u>Cartoon:</u> It is a series of drawings in a newspaper that tells about atopic in a funny way.





One day in the jungle, the mouse saw a Lion.

The mouse was Frightened, but the Lion let him go.







Later, The Mouse saw the lion in a net.

The mouse bit the net.

The Lion and the mouse became friends.









7-Newspaper team roles

Manager: Manage the work to ensure that everyone completes the work on time



<u>Editor</u>: Select pieces to make sure that there is a variety of topics.

<u>Graphic designer</u>: Adds drawings and different designs to the pieces of writing.

<u>Layout specialist:</u> Decides where each piece of writing will go in the newspaper.









Activity: Who am I?

(Graphic designer - Editor- Manager - Layout specialist)

1-	Reviews the pieces selected to be su	ire there is a vai	riety of topics.
	(
2-	Decides where each piece of the writin	g will go in the ne	ewspaper.
		()
3-	Oversees the work to ensure everyone	understands thei	ir roles and the
	group completes the work on time.	()
4-	A newspaper contains news of some	famous persons	all around the
	world.	()

New vocabulary:

1. Graphic	Designer	Manager	4-Editor
ii Oiapino	2. 200.9.10.	or manager	

Graphic	Designer	Manager	Editor